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FASTER FLIGHTS WITH
PHILIPPINE AIR LINES
DC6 SLEEPER PLANES
TO THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE

Column One By David Courtney

Majority Assured For Government Policy on Claims

Mr. Churchill is with Mr. Truman. There is all the difference in the world between Mr. Truman today and Mr. Truman when he sat, beaming, alongside Mr. Churchill on the platform at Fulton, Missouri. He is President in his own right today. He is President by constitutional inheritance then. Besides, there is an election in November and whether or not Mr. Truman decides to seek another term, the Democrats will have no appeasement of either Mr. Stalin or Mr. Churchill at this stage, which must be used in England against them at the polls. To make matters worse for the British Prime Minister, Congress is due back and the President will be preoccupied with the State of the Union.

BUT the world is in a turmoil, and the leading constituents of the Western bloc cannot reasonably wait upon the domestic politics of any one of them before trying to straighten things out. The Americans, with vast resources committed to a world policy of "containment," and to preparations for collective defense in almost every part of the world, are really in no better position to let matters drift than the British are. Egypt, Persia, Indo-China, Morocco, are obstacles along their path as well as along the paths of British and French policy. Britain's balance of payments, its weakness of religious parties, its economic situation, must be considered as much a danger to the world plans directed from Washington as to purely British plans directed from London. All these matters together represent an almost fatal weakness of NATO, which is the key to American policy in Europe. Congressional irritation with Britain, Presidential preoccupation with the State of the Union, including Inland Revenue scandals, and with next November's elections, are grievous matters notwithstanding. Mr. Truman will have to state carefully to what Mr. Churchill has to say.

CONSIDER only the problems of Egypt, Persia, Indo-China and Morocco, with Korea into the bargain. They mean that the Western nations have five, or at the very least three—Egypt, Indo-China and Morocco—a sizable war, in terms of committed effectiveness, and national expenditure, on their hands at the same time as they are trying to build up a colossal European Front. Excluding Korea, there probably more troops actually today than faced Rommel in the Libyan desert. If this is to continue, Britain and France will have to put themselves even more firmly and perilously on a war-footing than they are already, in order to establish a European Front in accordance with the requirements laid down by the Pentagon and the NATO Chiefs of Staff.

INDO-CHINA is a sharp and cruel reminder of the war burdens which are damaging not merely the national welfare of some European countries but also the chances of turning NATO into a collective defense organ of substance. There are almost 13 French divisions operating, with inadequate success, in Indo-China. What this means can be realized through the fact, stressed in a recent issue of "The Economist," that it is the urgent need of 13 German divisions for a European Army, which is the most critical issue of European defense today. The European Army is likely to be one of the most delicate and mutually irritating problems on the agenda of the Truman-Churchill meeting. It would be no problem at all, or at any rate not a menacing one, if France had those 13 divisions of its own, the fine flower of the French—at her disposal in Europe; for then there would be no need of the German Divisions and no fear of revived German military dominance in Europe.

INDO-CHINA, Morocco, Persia, Egypt, and Korea, will have to be settled before the West European nations can hope to be strong and before Britain and France can expect to have anything approaching an equal voice with America in the question of European defense. But these problems cannot possibly be settled until the political approach to them is taken as seriously as the military approach. If Mr. Churchill, in Washington, can restore some respect for the political approach to world problems, he may do something to ease his own country's and the world's military burdens.

POST Parliamentary Correspondent

The Prime Minister's statement to the Knesset this afternoon on the question of German reparations will be made in accordance with his promise during the last Foreign Affairs debate to the effect that the Government would take no action in the matter without reference to the Knesset.

The matter will be brought to the House as a Government statement and not as a proposal. Formally, the Cabinet is not bound by a Knesset decision unless it is embodied in a legislative act, but on this issue the Government will seek Knesset approval for its policy which is to enter into direct negotiations with the Bonn Government for Israel's claims for reparations.

In view of this, critics of the policy within the Coalition are not expected to carry their opposition very far, as they do not want to risk a Government defeat on this question.

Coalition members on record as opposing negotiations with Bonn include the Mapai Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, and the Minister of Social Welfare, Rabbi Itzhak M. Levin (Agudat Israel), as well as five other members of religious parties. There are also some like Mr. Eliezer Laveh (Mapai) who are not opposed to dealing with Germany, but are critical of the Government's handling of the case. Furthermore, some Mapai and religious bloc members are absent abroad. As against this, three opposition members from the Progressive Party will support the Government's position.

On the other hand, the General Zionists, Mapai, Herut and the Communists will solidly oppose negotiations. Some General Zionists had favored dealing with Germany, but were instructed by the Party Executive last week to vote against it. The four parties control an aggregate of 51 votes on paper, and they will be joined by one Progressive.

The Coalition whips will meet in Jerusalem this morning to try to tie up the vote, and there is a chance that some of the Government's own members will be found to support the Government's majority.

Mapai is likely to bind its 45 members to the line of the Hacham Hamarshi and Polesi Agudat Israel have instructed those of their members who oppose negotiations to abstain but not to vote against the Government. The only Coalition member who is likely to vote against the Government is Rabbi Mordecai Nurok (Mishari), whose ultra-fundamentalist views are wiped out by the Naali in Latvia.

It will be recalled that the Government last March asked the four Coalition Powers in Germany to take up a request for \$150m. in reparations from Germany "for destruction of property and expropriation of holdings of multitudes of Jews throughout Europe—those who were slaughtered and left no one able personally to claim restitution or compensation. The claim was for reparations to the Jewish people as a whole, and was apart from individual claims for compensation claims by survivors.

The Western Powers indicated they sympathized with the claim, but did not propose it negotiations. The Sovietists did not reply. The Cabinet thus felt they were being directly or indirectly let down by the Naali in Latvia. It will be recalled that the Government last March asked the four Coalition Powers in Germany to take up a request for \$150m. in reparations from Germany "for destruction of property and expropriation of holdings of multitudes of Jews throughout Europe—those who were slaughtered and left no one able personally to claim restitution or compensation. The claim was for reparations to the Jewish people as a whole, and was apart from individual claims for compensation claims by survivors.

Palestine Issue Soft-Pedalled

By MAURICE CARR, POST Correspondent

PARIS, Sunday.—The Western Powers have agreed to do everything possible to tone down the Palestine debate, due to open tomorrow, so as not to add fuel to the already dangerously inflamed Middle East situation. A wait-and-see attitude seems most indicated in the atmosphere of brooding indecision, with the Anglo-Egyptian conflict unresolved, SACME in abeyance and President Truman and Premier Churchill still talking the Palestine issue over.

It is learned that the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey are tabling a joint resolution confined to placing the P.C.C. on the retired list, and a resolute attempt will be made to keep the discussion to this procedural matter, to the exclusion of all major political issues other than the refugee question. The latter, too, will be tackled in practical terms.

The Arabs themselves, involved in "renaissance" struggles from Morocco to the Persian Gulf, are less interested in Palestine than at any time since November, 1947, but they would be acting out of character if they did not seize the opportunity offered by the Palestine debate for noisily letting off steam.

New P.C.C. Status
Under the terms of the proposed P.C.C. resolution, the P.C.C. would no longer maintain special representatives, but would be taken care of by permanent U.S., British, French and Turkish delegations at U.N. Headquarters in New York.

Furthermore, the P.C.C. would not be required to take its own peace-making initiative, or turn in an annual report of its activities. Thus, the Palestine question would no longer automatically come up before the 7th U.N. Assembly. Israel, while welcoming the removal of this question from the agenda as a permanent item, will oppose the resolution, it is learned, and urge the outright liquidation of the P.C.C. The Israel view—and it is gradually being assimilated by the great powers—is that only direct Arab-Israeli negotiations can achieve peace. The retention of an intermediary such as the P.C.C. will tend to keep the parties apart, and not bring them together.

The P.C.C. is also felt will always remain a potential instrument for the appeasement of Arabs at Israel's expense.

USSR Has Own Reasons
The Soviet Union, for its own reasons, will probably reiterate previous demands for the suppression of the P.C.C. It is believed that the USSR is more interested than the West in playing up the Palestine issue, and is expected to sit back and take things easy during the debate.

M. Leon Marchal, current P.C.C. Chairman, will appear before the Ad Hoc Political Committee when the debate opens tomorrow. His proposal to maintain an office in New York, at U.N. Headquarters, and a Secretariat representative in Jerusalem, at Government House, arises out of an anxiety to avoid a "dramatic" admission of failure, such as the abolition of the P.C.C. would represent. Moreover, it is also felt that the P.C.C. may prove a useful institution to have around against unforeseeable developments.

In political, historical and plain human terms, the most significant part of the Palestine debate will undoubtedly be the refugee question which will be introduced by Mr. John Blandford, UNRWA Director. Israel may be depended upon to be the only country which will refuse to pay lip-service to the possibility of even partial repatriation of refugees, but it may be without without the fear of exaggeration that the delegations without exception, not excluding the Arabs, have come to recognize that the future of the Arab refugees lies with the Arab states and nowhere else.

Eisenhower Is Named for US Presidency

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. announced today that he had entered General Dwight Eisenhower as candidate for Republican Presidential nomination in the New Hampshire primary.

The Massachusetts Republican made the announcement at one of the largest press conferences ever held here. He told reporters that General Eisenhower would run as Republican candidate "in the final round." "General Eisenhower has personally assured me that he is a Republican," Senator Lodge said. Asked how he knew that General Eisenhower was willing to run, he said, "I invite you to check this in Paris; I do not anticipate that I will be repudiated."

Unable to Answer
Senator Lodge was unable to say when General Eisenhower would return from Europe to take an active part in the Presidential campaign, nor when he would ask to be relieved from his European post.

New Hampshire law permits the submission of any person's name on a petition of one hundred voters to the State House in which to withdraw the nomination or let it stand. Senator Lodge said that the General told him he was a Republican while still President of Columbia University.

Political circles said that one of the purposes of Senator Lodge's announcement was to bring movement by the Democrats to enter General Eisenhower in the Hampshire race as their own candidate. The Senator said that General Eisenhower took the position that he would "never seek public office, but would consider a call to the will of the people and the people to the highest form of duty." He pointed out that General Eisenhower was "as much of a candidate as he can be while still in uniform."

Senator Lodge said that General Eisenhower had been asked to run for the Republican nomination in the Hampshire race, but he had refused to do so.

Kafr Abdn Village Ordered Evacuated

At Truce Talks Atmosphere Clears

TOKYO, Sunday.—Communist truce negotiators, believed to be armed with new orders from their policy-makers, today promised to shed more light on plans for the exchange of war prisoners tomorrow.

The war prisoners and armistice supervision subcommittees reported no progress in the Panmunjom talks today, but delegates discontinued the ugly name-calling of recent days and the gloom eased slightly.

For the first time in recent meetings the Communists seemed interested in Allied arguments and asked intelligent questions.

North Korean General Lee Sang Cho said the Allies demand for a limited exchange of war prisoners and free choice of repatriation for civilian captives on both sides is untenable. But he added he would present a "refutation" of the Allied arguments tomorrow.

In the other tent, where armistice supervision is being discussed, Major-General Claude Ferenbach said the Communists to submit a proposal of their own as a working proposition.

The Allies once again said unambiguously they would not accept any Korean armistice that did not provide for a ban on military armistice reconstruction in North Korea.

British Protect Water Supply

ISMAILIA, Sunday (Reuter).—Lieutenant-General Sir George Erskine, Commander of British troops in Egypt, announced today that the bulldozed "terrorist village" of Kafr Abdn was to be evacuated and completely sealed off. Part of the village was demolished by British tanks last month to make a safe road to the water filtration plant which supplies fresh water for the entire British Suez garrison.

Egypt's Plans For Trade with USSR

CAIRO, Sunday (UP).—The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has drawn up a list of goods Egypt could import from the Soviet Union instead of other countries as a preliminary step to the conclusion of a large-scale Soviet-Egyptian trade pact.

The goods, all of which Egypt now imports from abroad, are mainly oil, tractors, machinery, new print, chemical products, wheat and electrical equipment. In return, Egypt would export cotton.

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Mr. Eden and political and military advisers also attended the luncheon.

American Group

The U.N. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the three American service ministers, Mr. Acheson, and the Mutual Security Administrator, Mr. Averell Harriman, were among the American group. Defence Department officials said beforehand that the British and American groups would exchange views on military problems ranging from Europe to the Middle East to the Far East.

It was taken for granted that the question of the strategic defence of the Atlantic and Mediterranean had been discussed and that Mr. Churchill had given reasons for opposing the appointment of an American admiral as head of the North Atlantic naval forces.

The Cabinet also appointed a committee, in accordance with the Government's policy in this matter, (outlined by the Prime Minister to the Knesset last October), to prepare a programme for State education in all elementary schools in the country.

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STATE EDUCATION PLANNED

Education and cultural matters were extensively discussed by the Cabinet at its meeting in Jerusalem last night.

Reporting on his trip to the U.S. Minister of Communications, David Goldhamer, told the Cabinet of his efforts to purchase technical equipment for the postal services and vehicles to ease the country's transportation problems.

A Ministerial committee to prepare for the establishment of an Export Bank on the lines of the Agricultural Bank, was appointed by the Cabinet.

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SACME Plan Quietly Shelved In London; Nuri Scheme New Hope

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday.—Nuri Pasha's recent proposal for an association of the Arab League pact with NATO was yesterday described by "The Times" as "the most hopeful thing that has recently happened," and its discussion is earnestly recommended to the Anglo-American experts about to assemble in Washington.

This confirms an impression, already current here, namely, that the original SACME scheme has been quietly shelved. There have been suggestions recently that Ankara has notified Washington of its readiness to enter a purely U.S.-Turkish defence pact, in preference to SACME, on the grounds that the original scheme has been invalidated by the Egyptian refusal.

An unofficial British suggestion that the Turkish entry into NATO be made contingent on the establishment of SACME aroused a minor storm in Ankara, and since then the Turks have been pressing doubly hard for NATO membership and direct contact with General Eisenhower and Washington, independent of all Middle Eastern arrangements.

Syria Warns Israel of Army's Strength

Lake Kinneret, heavy fog and clouds prevented the Syrian post from determining whether or not the boat had approached the shore closer than the agreed 200 metres.

Syria is stronger today than ever before, due to the wise policy of its army command, and her forces are better equipped and prepared than at any time in the past, he said. No power in the world "will prevent us from regaining our rights and securing the sovereignty of our frontiers," the spokesman concluded.

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Social & Personal



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TODAY'S debate in the Knesset should mark an historic occasion, quite apart from the anticipated contest between national democracy and pseudo-national demagoguery. Neither hysteria nor hypocrisy should be allowed to blur a plain enough issue. As it has been said already in these columns, the Jewish people has two accounts: one which can never be settled nor forgotten as long as a single Jew is alive who remembers the deeds of the modern Amalek. The other account, of a different nature, together, can and must be settled.

There is no trifling which could bring to justice all the millions of active or silent accomplices. Nor can there ever be any common ground between them and the survivors. The "moral and material amends" which Chancellor Adenauer and his Parliament promised belong to two different planes. In respect to Germany's moral rehabilitation, there can only be a united Jewish front of non-participation. No individual Jew should allow himself, with whatever elegant phrases, to evade this solidarity of national feeling, much less accept favours from "good" Germans.

Material amends, on the other hand, are both possible and necessary. The "conscience objects" to restitution might do well to remember how the Pharaoh of Egypt, that incarnation of the nation's conscience throughout the ages, challenged a King of Israel: "Hast thou killed, and also taken possession?" This precisely is the issue at stake. Moreover, where were all these objects during the last five years when tens of thousands of Jews, assisted by special Jewish organizations, put forward their claims and obtained restitution of their "possessions." Or will it be argued that they were all members of Mapai, with not a single General Zionist among them? And since the \$1,500m. two thirds are claimed from the Western and one third from the Eastern sectors—how can the idealism of Mapai reconcile their objection to Jewish restitution with the wholesale restitution carried out by the Soviets? It would not be surprising if the answer were that there is an ideological difference between Jewish and Gentile means of production.

The facts are plain. Western Germany has made an offer. In the absence of international procedure, the only way of dealing with this offer is negotiation. And the only advantage for such negotiation is the Government of Israel. Object, form, and place of negotiation are a matter of discussion, but the offer cannot be ignored. It would be an insult to the dead of our people if those who admit responsibility were allowed to get away with a pious confession of guilt.

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JAPANESE EDUCATION MINISTER'S MORAL CODE Emperor Worship Revived

By RAY FALK

TOKYO (NANA)—

EMPEROR worship is being revived in Japan. Demands for "re-dedication" of the emperor are being voiced openly by conservative politicians, ultranationalist conspirators, and unpurged army officers. Liberal-minded and Jewish leaders are locked in this battle, which rages in the press and in the committee rooms of the national Diet.

Many see in the popularity of the old navy march, in the mass pilgrimages to the Yasukuni shrine for the war dead, in the revival of cabinet ministers' reports to the Shinto Two Grand Shrine (home of the sun goddess)—a series of steps which will lead to the revival of emperor worship.

In a township near Kyoto, visited recently by the emperor on an inspection tour, the schoolmaster tried to present one classroom, used by the emperor for a short rest, as a sacred "commemoration hall." Some city fathers, worrying over the classroom shortage, indignantly decided that the whole thing was an "attempt to revive emperor worship," and began a war against the schoolmaster. Other projects of more or less the same nature are being planned in areas inspected by His Majesty.

The eye of the controversial typhoon is centred on Education Minister Tetsu Amano's "people's moral code," which the doctor had hoped to release in his well-meaning, but naive, professorial manner—as a private document, and not as a governmental decree. A preliminary draft of the code, released surreptitiously, caused such a furor that the minister has agreed to delay the document.

Amano claims that he drafted the code in an effort to check what he considers, and even many of his opponents agree, is a tendency toward moral decadence in Japan. The code would have prescribed for each Japanese his standing as an individual, as a member of his family, of his society, and of the nation—with the emperor at the centre of each relationship.

Declared Amano: "When I say that the emperor is the moral centre of the nation, I mean that from him emanates all faith and love. I am only saying that he is the centre of all love and the centre of authority, religion, or politics." Amano feels that because religion does not have the same grasp on the Japanese that it has on westerners, the Japanese have no moral standards to guide them. The people have been told since the end of the war that there is a "new standard," but they do not know what it is. They do not yet understand the meaning of reverence and dignity of man.

Some danger lies in the fact that a fanatic group may prostitute the Amano, or any simi-



The Japanese Premier, Shigeru Yoshida, and Admiral M. Mariva, Commander of the United States 7th Fleet, honour the colours aboard the latter's flagship, during a personal visit by the Premier to Admiral Mariva and a short informal tour of the ship at Yokosuka, Japan.

lar code, into a religio-mystic dogma to grasp the reins of government, and rouse the people to frenzied heights, using the emperor as their tool. The people's attitude today is one of sympathy, piety, and love toward the emperor. Though the fanatical homage and blind devotion have gone, the emperor, in his role as the little man with the moustache, the jerky walk, the tiny soft hand, the gruff voice, and the battered fedora.

Readers' Letters

DUTY ON COFFEE EXPLAINED

To the Editor of the POST
Sir,—With reference to the letter "Seen from Abroad" in your issue of December 26, relating to the method of levying duty on food parcels from abroad, I should be grateful if you would bring the following information to the attention of the public.

1) The Customs Department does not levy duty based upon the gross weight of the parcel, but on the weight of the individual items contained therein.

2) There is absolutely no foundation to the "reputed intention to charge duty in foreign exchange" on any parcels originating from Great Britain.

3) The fiscal charge on coffee imported by the Government, and distributed as ration, is, at the present market price, about 300 pruta per kilo. The duties on food parcels were, up to October 1951, 30 pruta per kilo. Thus, Israeli fortunate enough to have friends abroad paid on coffee received as gift from

son most unreliable in his statements. She tried to persuade him of all the obvious merits of telling the truth, but didn't seem to be getting anywhere. With some hesitation she took to more old-fashioned methods, and told the boy that there was a special Bridge of Liars, and that if he ever crossed it when he had been telling stories it would collapse under him and that this would be a very shocking thing. The boy seemed impressed, and nothing more was said. Presently they were travelling in a bus, and as the bus approached a bridge the boy became visibly nervous. "What's the matter, have you been telling lies again?" she asked him. "No, I haven't," he said. "But how do I know the driver hasn't?"

WE were talking to some people from the Chamber Theatre recently, and asked them why the "Queen of Sheba" which we had had an opportunity to see, had been taken off the bill so soon. "Only till spring," one of the actors promised us. "You have no idea how cold the girls were in all that black make-up and hardly any clothes. They came off the stage frozen after every scene and in the end they just refused to go warmer. And then of course in August you find yourself doing Othello or something like that in Tel Aviv, and your ruff with the heat. We're going to introduce summer and winter programmes."

A mother of our acquaintance found her five-year-old

Today's contributors include R. Gross, Jerusalem.

SHIP PASSAGES TO AUSTRALIA
The s.s. 'FLORENTIA'
WILL SAIL ON JAN. 22 FROM CYPRUS TO
MIE BOURNE AND SYDNEY, ACCEPTING ISRAELI
PASSENGERS IN CABIN AND DORMITORY
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FARE £130/- UP
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TRAVEX
Jerusalem: 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda
Tel Aviv: 53 Rothchild Blvd.
Haifa: 22 Rehov Nordau

More Police Needed To Cope with Crime

Interview with Inspector-General

POST Reporter

I HAVE 5,000 men under my charge and need 10,000," Mr. Yehoshua Sahar, Inspector-General of Police, told THE POST in a recent interview. "Our crime rate is high, and there has been a steady increase in recent years," he added.

The per capita murder rate in Israel during 1950 was more than twice the comparable figure for the Metropolitan area of London, which has a population of nine million, and was the same as that of New York State, which has a population of 15m. Comparing statistics of breaking into and entering buildings—the most common offence next to petty theft—Israel had 4,148 cases against London's 15,000 and 30,000 in New York State.

Property stolen during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to over IL1m, which is higher than the figure for the whole of 1950. The number of assaults recorded by the police in 1950 was 5,953, while London recorded 1,611 and the New York State 8,010.

Thus, the Israel Police is a busy force, particularly as its manpower stands at only half of its required strength. The most important reason for lack of personnel is lack of funds. In addition, there is a notable public indifference to the work of the force. There is also an unhealthy and rapid turnover within the ranks, as nearly one third of the Force resigns each year. Young recruits tend to consider the job as a transitory one. After gaining experience many establish other contacts and quit for more lucrative positions.

Impersonal Relations

The force advertised recently for officer candidates. One suitable applicant was found out of 100 persons who applied.

A conspicuous difference between the local force and those on the Continent or in the U.S. is that there are no men

who cover a regular "beat." This is partly responsible for the impersonal relations between the average citizen and his guardians; we have none of the "good morning" air from the constable who knows his public; who might help one to carry a parcel, direct one to his destination or brief him on recent traffic regulations. The local Police have neither the time nor the manpower for such peaceful tasks; on their hands are 45,000 files to be dealt with in a year, 35,000 indictable offences, 64,000 recorded traffic offences, and the black market where 2,804 cases were recorded during the first half of 1951.

Traffic Fines

Referring to the enormous number of traffic offences, the Inspector-General stated that it is about two years since he applied for special police centres in each city which would collect motorists' fines without referring the case to court. In some cases it would also be possible to arrange for constables to collect fines on the spot, according to a fixed scale. Approval of such an arrangement has to be given by the Knesset and might greatly facilitate Police work, Mr. Sahar said.

The Police also deal with numerous subsidiary tasks. Deputy District Superintendent Itzhak Ariel, head of the Police research department, said. These include investigation of thefts by marauders; 662 cases of cattle stealing were reported during one year. Then there are investigations of fires, un-natural deaths, smuggling (1,634 cases) and suicides: in the latter group there were 114 cases in 1949 and 104 in 1950; 141 cases in 1950 with 108 attempts; and 109 cases in the first nine months of 1951 with 170 attempts.

Comparing the rapid increase of population with the increase of crime, Police statistics show that in the first six months of 1951, as against the same period in 1950, the population increased by 19.3 per cent, while the number of indictable crimes increased by 32.5 per cent.

campaign on the part of the responsible authorities of "Eshed" together with the bus-drivers to inculcate a spirit of courtesy and civility among our bus-travelling public, and the people to lead this off, are the bus-drivers themselves.

Yours etc.
C. K. P.

Haifa, Dec. 27.

HOUSEWIVES JOIN IN PROTEST

To the Editor of the POST
Sir,—The undersigned Jerusalem housewives wish to add their voices to the protest expressed by Mr. M. Louvish in your "Readers' Letters" column against the present method of kerosene sale.

The vendors just rush along with their carts, without stopping to give us a chance to get our tin into the street, and if we are lucky enough to catch one of them, we are supposed to drag the tin home without his assistance or leave it.

Obviously, only the exceptionally strong and healthy woman is capable of carrying such a burden, and what about the aged, the feeble and the pregnant woman? As the vendors distribute kerosene in the morning hours only, when most able bodied men are away at work, women are at a complete loss as to how to secure their kerosene.

It seems strange to read in your paper at the same time that the number of unemployed in Jerusalem has doubled recently; wouldn't it be killing two birds with one stone if the kerosene companies would engage one man to accompany every kerosene vendor to help carry the filled tin home? Housewives would be only too glad to bear the extra-cost of this essential service.

Yours, etc.

Tenants of 44 King George Ave. Olga, Pinkelstein, Vera Rosenthal-Roerlich, Lea Wolf, Vera Wirgin, Behira Ben-Or, Miriam T. Chale, etc.

Jerusalem, December 30

Fountain Pen Manufacturer
wants to receive material or nibs from abroad. Apply to "Nib" Refra Advertising. P.O.B. 1236, TEL AVIV.

PALES PRESS COMPANY LIMITED

In view of the interruption in the granting of foreign currency allocations for the import of foreign books we are, to our regret, not in a position to accept for the time being any new orders for foreign books.

As we do not know whether and when we shall be able to deliver the foreign books ordered from us heretofore, customers may, if they so desire, obtain refund of their advance payments upon presentation of the covering receipts.

We wish to assure all our customers that we are continuing our efforts for an early resumption of imports.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Native Dances Listeners' Friend

COMING FROM ENGLAND,

where she gave a command performance for the Queen, Pearl Primus, the American Negro dancer, will arrive here with her company this week for her first tour of this country.

This internationally renowned Negro dancer is something of a phenomenon in her field: her work in dance has brought her recognition as a serious scholar as well as a powerful and original artist. Her dancing and choreography have won her the enthusiastic acclaim of laymen and critics alike—and for her work in anthropology, she is to be awarded the Ph.D. degree by Columbia University.

But Pearl Primus did not originally set out to become either a dancer or an anthropologist. In fact, it was only while she was a medical student at Hunter College in New York that she decided upon the career that has brought her fame. Her first professional appearances as a dancer met with instant success—and Miss Primus gave up the study of medicine for that of anthropology.

Her dance-anthropology work then took an unexpected turn when the president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation saw her dance and offered her the last and largest grant ever given by that institution so that she might spend a year of study and research among the primitive tribes in the interior of Africa. As a result of her work during this year, the Republic of Liberia awarded her its highest honour, the Star of Africa, for her great contribution to the understanding of African culture through dance. From Africa Miss Primus brought back to America a profound and stimulating knowledge of the native dance, a knowledge which has greatly influenced her own recent choreography and which, incidentally, sharply distinguishes her dancing from that of others who profess to be "primitive" dancers.

Pearl Primus has performed with equal success in New York nightclubs, in Broadway theatres and on the concert stage. Now, for the first time, she has brought her group to Europe for a concert tour which has taken her through England, France and Italy and will culminate with three weeks in Israel. Her first appearances will be in Ramat Gan on Thursday and in Tel Aviv on Saturday.

B. S. B.

WIZO

Jerusalem
TONIGHT AT 8
at residence of Mrs. E. Agmon, Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv
CHAMBER CONCERT
with
Mrs. Marianne Freuchman (from Switzerland) at the piano, and
Mr. Ron Golan
Viola (of the I.P.O.)
Sale of Norwegian Objects D'Art.

HADASSAH CLUB FOR OVERSEAS VISITORS

Weekly "At Home"

JERUSALEM:
Subject: "Public Opinion Polls." Speaker: Prof. E. Z. Guttman. Date: Wednesday, January 9, 1952. Time: 5 p.m. Place: Mrs. H. Katzenellenbogen, Salameh "Y," Salameh Sq., Talbich.

HAIFA:
Subject: "Immigration and absorption" (in Hebrew). Speaker: Dr. Kalman Levin. Date: Today, January 7, 1952. Time: 4 p.m. Place: Mrs. S. Homa, 18 Rehov Herzl.

VISITORS IN ISRAEL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

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